

## Helm Revealed As Promoter in Mining Deals

American 'Business Man' in Berlin News Has Varied Court Record as Result of Stock Transactions

Operated Much in Yukon

Known as Frank C. Helm for 20 Years; Worked in London and Mexico

Startling revelations regarding Frank C. Helm, one of the four American business men now negotiating with Dr. Simons, the German Foreign Minister, on the reparations issue, were made yesterday by Louis A. Proudfoot, of Proudfoot's Commercial Agency, 149 Broadway. Drawing on his personal knowledge and referring to his exhaustive records, he definitely identified Helm as Frank C. Helm, whose trail of stock and mining transactions, unsatisfactory judgments, arrests for contempt of court and other activities extends over a period of more than twenty years, leading from Chicago to New York, from New York to London, from London to Alaska, from Alaska to Mexico, and back to New York.

Mr. Proudfoot, who is a lawyer, has been conducting his agency for the investigation of business and financial affairs for more than fifteen years. On many occasions during this period he has been called upon to go carefully into the activities of Frank C. Helm, and has collected a staggering amount of documentary evidence linking him with the Valdez, Copper River & Yukon Railway and the Copper River Mining Company, both of which collapsed because of faulty title claims, and with many other deals. Mr. Proudfoot, who met Helm during his investigations, said that he is about fifty-five or fifty-six years old.

"Those who have known Helm for years," Mr. Proudfoot said, "say he is a very resourceful, active person, full of ideas and schemes out of most of which he succeeds in getting some money to tide himself over a dry spot. Finished with one scheme, he will take up another and do likewise. No one can recall any scheme with which he was connected which is now extant."

**Proudfoot Possesses Proof**

Mr. Proudfoot then told a detailed story of his knowledge of the business career of Helm, which he said he had ample proof of his statements.

"He was known for many years around New York as Frank C. Helm, but about the time of the war he assumed the name of Frank C. Helm. Before he became well known in the New York financial district he was known in Chicago, where there were deals and judgments against him. He left for London about 1917, and attempted to float a South African mining scheme there.

After he got out of London he went to Alaska, where in conjunction with others, he got together mining properties and a town site scheme known as Valdez, Alaska. This was in the early part of 1917. In conjunction with the town site he had a railway scheme called the Valdez, Copper River & Yukon Railway. A large quantity of railway stock and bonds was disposed of, as was stock in the Copper River Mining Company—a \$50,000,000 corporation. It afterward developed that there were conflicting rights in the matter of the mining property, and also to the railway rights of way. The titles failed, there were no rights of way and the whole thing fell down like a house of cards.

"As a result of the promotion of the Alaska schemes, Helm was arrested at the Belleaire Hotel, New York City, on December 2, 1919, on a telegraphic communication from W. Bull, Chief of Police of Buffalo. The telegram stated that Helm was wanted in Buffalo on a charge of grand larceny. He gave bail here. On December 1, 1920, he was arrested at the Marie Antoinette Hotel, in this city, and arraigned before Magistrate O'Brien, of the West Side Court, on complaint of State Senator John Laughlin, of Buffalo, charged with selling him \$1,000,000 worth of Copper River Mining Company stock. It was alleged that the stock was not Helm's property. At this time a case was pending in the United States Supreme Court in which the Alaska Copper Company claimed the property of the Copper River Mining Company. The case was decided for the Alaska Copper Company.

**Held in Contempt of Court**

"Helm was arrested on December 29, 1920, in contempt of court on an action for examination in supplementary proceedings. Judgment for \$11,076 had been obtained against him and Frank B. Bradshaw by Charles B. Brown, but no property was found by the Sheriff to levy on. Among other schemes, he was interested in was the Central Alaska Exploration Company, with a New York office at 25 Broad Street.

"On June 21, 1920, a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against him. United States Justice Thomas, in his decision of July 12, 1920, gave it as his opinion that Helm was invoking the United States court to escape punishment from actions pending in the state court. His decision allowed the proceedings for punishment for contempt to continue. Previous to this, in August, 1920, he was maintaining an office in the Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, where he was conducting the sale of stock in the La Luz Mining and Tunneling Company, a project for mining gold in Mexico. Here is a prospectus."

Mr. Proudfoot exhibited a brightly colored booklet, printed with large headlines throughout, telling the story of "How \$1,000 Made a Million."

"The United States authorities stamped the mail fraudulent," Mr. Proudfoot continued, "and the stock scheme went out of business. Helm got out just before this happened. In March, 1911, he was arrested with a broker named Robert S. Brown, of Boston and New York, in a matter of irregular note transactions. There were two indictments against him. One was quashed, the other he won on appeal. I have information for a period of two years which shows check and note transactions from New York to Alaska of an irregular character, but he has always managed to escape successful prosecution.

ested in the Sinaloa Oil and Development Company, which was incorporated in the office of Waldo G. Morse, of 10 Wall Street. He was vice-president of the company. Ruten, who is mentioned in Helm's cablegram to Senator New, is F. C. Ruten, of Chicago and New York, a promoter of various mining deals. He had dealings with the notorious Lewis C. Van Riper, of cotton leak fame, in promoting the Ruten Mountain mining schemes. Ruten, in relations with Frank C. Helm in 1917, where Ruten cashed checks for Helm amounting to \$4,000, and did not succeed in making Helm settle on them until 1920, when he got the money."

Mr. Proudfoot's records showed that Dr. Richard Moldenke, of Watchung, N. J., also mentioned in the Berlin dispatch, was one of the incorporators of the Pacionena consolidated Mining Company, his name appearing as Richard G. G. Moldenke in the office of the Secretary of State of Delaware, where the corporation got its charter. The charter was forfeited for non-payment of taxes by proclamation of the Governor in January, 1912. He also was associated as first vice-president and secretary of another Delaware corporation, the Pacionena consolidated Mining Company, of 100 Broadway, which claimed that it had perfected machines to recover merchantable flax from the straw much quicker than by the process in general use. The corporation did not succeed. Dr. Moldenke is said to be a millionaire. His two brothers are said to have married the daughters of the man who controls the manufacture of the Heinz products.

## U. S. Tariff Protested By Buenos Ayres Papers

Protection Seen as Contradiction to Harding's Plea for Pan-American Unity

BUENOS AYRES, April 26.—In their comment on President Harding's address at the recent Bolivar celebration in New York, the Buenos Ayres newspapers seize upon what they characterize as the apparent contradiction between the desires of the United States to cement unity among all the countries of the American continent and her protection policy, as expressed in the pending emergency tariff legislation.

Closer relations between South and Central America and North America are both natural and desirable, declare the commentators, but the erection of a tariff wall by the United States would not only prevent the development of this desire, but would go far toward making it impossible of realization, they insist.

While South America, says La Razon, sings the Pan-American chorus, "the United States, which is the soloist, is singing a very different song." It thinks the achievements along commercial and moral lines of the past few years toward making the ideal a practical reality are the result of destruction and the result of legislation which, it predicts, would bar South America to a large extent from the United States market.

La Nacion praises "the evident sincerity of President Harding's ideas," but regrets that his party, it says, has seen fit to take steps that it predicts will have consequences "which to say the least would be a disaster to the feeling for a great union and more intimate relations between the peoples of America."

**Friars Plan Big Revival**

**Anglo-Catholic Preachers to Launch Campaign in Britain**

LONDON, April 26.—In a short time the strange spectacle of a friar standing on the steps of the Royal Exchange, in the heart of the city, calling on the public to pray, will be a regular lunch-hour sight.

Attired in somber, hooded gowns, an army of friars, the advance guard of a big religious revival, is almost ready to set out on tour on foot throughout London and the country, preaching at street corners and on village greens. These preachers belong to the Anglo-Catholic Congress and have been specially trained for the work at monasteries and convents.

**Munson Lines Officials Deny Huron Carries Big Rum Stock**

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26.—Reports that the Munson liner Huron had stocked up with liquor enough for a round trip to the United States were denied by officers of the vessel upon its arrival here from Montevideo yesterday. They said that if there was any liquor on board it was the property of the passengers.

Owen Thomas, Buenos Ayres agent for the Munson Lines, was quoted in recent dispatches as saying that incriminating \$2,400 had been taken on board the Huron.

**Greeks Attack Jewish Parade in Constantinople; Some Hurt**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Rioting occurred here yesterday between Greeks and Jews, in which several persons were injured. The Greeks, who accuse the Jews on the Golden Horn of being pro-Turkish, paraded about with the effigy of a rabbi. They attacked a Jewish procession, and in the clash a number on both sides were injured. The British police interfered and stopped the fighting.

The Greek high commissioner here has apologized for the action of the Greeks.

## Harding Praises Lofty Motives Of U. S. Press

Message Expresses Hope for Continuance of Ideals That Inspired the Newspapers During World War

Davis Addresses A. P.

Former Ambassador Says Indemnity Dispute Bars Return to Normal Trade

American newspapers were praised as a mainstay of the Republic in a message from President Harding, read yesterday at the annual luncheon of The Associated Press in the Waldorf-Astoria. The message was read after the usual toast to "The President of the United States," proposed by Frank B. Noyes, president of The Associated Press, who presided, and preceded an address by John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, now general counsel for The Associated Press.

"As a newspaper publisher," President Harding wrote, "I am disposed to attribute to myself a bit of special qualification to judge the service that the journalistic press has rendered to our country in the difficult period through which we have passed and which is not yet ended. I know how earnestly and effectively the press tried to hold up the hands of all-sidedness, carrying forward our nation's activities during the war."

"No more unqualified, intelligent and patriotic service was rendered to the nation and the great cause than was so freely given by the newspapers. I cannot but bespeak a continuance of the lofty motives that inspired it and a generous, considerate, helpful attitude."

**Must Settle Indemnity First**

Mr. Davis, opening his address with a similar tribute to The Associated Press, expressed his views on the world situation and on the responsibility of the United States. His most concrete recommendation was for a majority vote instead of the present Constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote in the Senate to ratify a treaty. He also favored higher compensation for diplomatic and consular agents. He discussed three current problems which, in his opinion, were most important.

"First," he said, "the German indemnity. Until this subject is removed by rational agreement from the field of controversy there neither can nor will be any return to normal conditions of trade and commerce and no permanent return to international peace."

"The second is Russia, where 178,000,000 persons occupy some of the most fertile areas of the globe, are slowly sinking under the weight of intolerable despotism into political and social anarchy. It is a catastrophic reality, the result of interference, powerless to affect but whose worldwide results cannot be computed."

"The third, undoubtedly, is America. While the attitude toward the problems which have followed the World War still awaits definition, although two years and a half have passed since the guns were still, what that attitude is to be America alone has the right to decide, but the rest of mankind is well within its rights in calling upon us for decision."

**Expansion of A. P. Shown**

The board of directors of The Associated Press yesterday issued their annual report, asserting satisfaction with its operation in these words: "The Associated Press remains the most successful and comprehensive news association in existence, and nobody has yet devised a more satisfactory machine for collecting and distributing the news of the world."

The report gave details of the organization's growth. "The mileage of leased wires," it said, "was augmented by 4,000 miles, making the total 69,432. The number of operators increased to 785 and the number of automatic printing machines to nearly 200."

"Abroad we expanded our news resources as conspicuously as at home. We depend less upon the European news agencies and more upon our trained staff men. At many of the important international conferences in Europe, for example, our staffs have been larger than those of the European agencies. More than 100 men are now regularly employed in our bureaus outside the United States."

**Charge patrons may take advantage of present price concessions and have bill rendered June 1st**

**J. M. Gidding & Co.**  
304 306 308 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 17  
NEW YORK. — RADIS.

## Britain to Pay Notes Due Here in November

Chamberlain Announces Five-Year Securities Have Been Reduced to \$111,000,000

LONDON, April 26.—In his speech in the House of Commons in presenting the budget, Austen Chamberlain, acting as Chancellor of the Exchequer, laid emphasis on the importance to Great Britain of decreasing her external debt. This debt, he declared, already had been reduced in two years by 263,000,000 pounds sterling.

"While still Chancellor of the Exchequer," said Mr. Chamberlain, "I already had undertaken to repay at maturity, November 1, the 5½ per cent five-year United Kingdom notes falling due on the New York market. These amounted on March 31, 1920, to \$129,000,000. But by March 31, 1921, they had been reduced to \$111,000,000 and a further substantial amount has already been bought by us in the market."

## Fascisti Kill 2, Injure 29 at Tyrolean Fair

Bombs Thrown at Parade of Girls at Plebiscite Fete in Bozen

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

MILAN, Italy, April 26.—Fascisti, or Extreme Nationalists, from Trento invaded a Tyrolean fair at Bozen today where the people were celebrating the sentimental plebiscite in the Innsbruck district, which voted 57,000 to 1,200 in favor of annexation to Germany. The people of Bozen came under Italian sway when southern Tyrol was annexed to Italy after the war and the Fascisti renewed the celebration. In fighting that followed the Fascisti shot Schoolmaster Ennerhoffer through the heart, killed another citizen and wounded twenty-nine. The Fascisti threw bombs and fired on a parade at the fair of ox-drawn wagons containing singing girls.

The Tyrolese are incensed. In a proclamation they announced their intention of defending themselves now that the Italian government had failed to prevent such assaults.

Elsewhere in Italy the incident is deplored. Tyrol ordinarily is free from political disturbances.

## Lenine Seeking Trade Treaty With Germany

Soviet Accepts Changes Proposed for Commerce With Sweden and Norway

RIGA, April 26.—Immediate signature of a trade agreement between Soviet Russia and Germany is sought by M. Scheinmann, who is being rushed to Berlin by the Moscow government and who arrived here yesterday. If possible, the convention will be signed before May 1. M. Scheinmann is understood to have been in conference to make whatever changes in the original proposals that will be satisfactory to Germany.

The Soviet government has authorized an agreement to renew trade relations with Norway and Sweden, even accepting changes proposed by those countries. Russia also will accept Czechoslovakia's suggestion for an exchange of trade representatives.

Another note has been dispatched by M. Tchitcherine to Premier Briand of France, suggesting the establishment of a Russian control commissioner in France to accelerate repatriation of Russian war prisoners.

BERLIN, April 26.—Soviet Russia has ordered more than 600 railway locomotives from German firms, Germania says today.

## Mob Germans At British War Crime Hearing

Great Crowd of Ex-Service Men Menace Counsel for Accused Officers Until Rescued by the Police

Atrocities Are Related

Witnesses Describe Horrible Conditions in the Enemy's Prison Camp

LONDON, April 26.—A riot was narrowly averted outside the Bow Street court today at the luncheon adjournment of an inquiry into accusations of cruelty and atrocity against German army officers. A great crowd of former service men had assembled and several rushed toward the German counsel for the accused, Herr Schroder, and his friends.

Constables succeeded in rescuing the Germans and escorted them to the Savoy Hotel, the crowd following the party.

Dr. Feisenberger and Dr. Baronden represented the German government at the inquiry, while Dr. Schroder and Dr. Wyndherler were attorneys for the accused. The depositions of fourteen witnesses were taken to be used in Leipzig at the end of May in the trial, under the Versailles Treaty, of the following:

Lieutenant Commander Neumann, commander of the submarine UC-67, for sinking the hospital ship Dover Castle, May 26, 1917; Captains Hamptmann and Muller and non-commissioned Officers Heinz and Neuman, for cruelty and inhuman treatment of British prisoners in German prison camps.

Today's depositions were chiefly repetitions of statements already published concerning the German treatment of prisoners. Main interest centered in the testimony against Captain Muller, who was commander of the prison camp at Flaviy-le-Martel, near St. Quentin, where a thousand British soldiers were confined early in 1918. The witnesses said that the prisoners were held in two huts totally inadequate to accommodate them and that the general sanitary and food conditions in the camp caused the illness and death of many prisoners, whose bodies were thrown into a common trench.

During cross-examination the German attorneys attempted to show that the food given the British prisoners was similar to the German rations and that Muller tried to improve conditions when he assumed control of the Flaviy-le-Martel camp.

**U. S. and Argentina Reach Deadlock on Boycotted Ship**

BUENOS AYRES, April 26.—Immediate resumption of conferences between United States officials and the Argentine government regarding the lifting of the boycott against the Munson liner Wartha Washington is not anticipated in this city. Efforts on the part of American representatives to induce the government either to nullify the dock workers' boycott or to require union labor to unload the vessel have been futile.

The only solution offered by the Argentine government is mediation between the dock workers' union and the American Consulate, which plan has been categorically rejected by the Consulate.

## Gross Turkish Outrages Reported From Smyrna

Priest Reported for Seeking to Save Greek Girls From Harems; Notables Seized

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

ATHENS, April 26.—Dispatches from Smyrna, Asia Minor, report the terrorizing of the Greeks there. In the village of Kastamouni, which has a population of 24,000 Greeks, the Turks committed great excesses. One priest was reported because he tried to protect six Greek girls whom Turks were trying to seize and impress into their harems.

In the village of Zila, where more than 100,000 Greeks live, terrorism has been spread by the Turks. More than 100 Greek notables have been deported and held as hostages.

At Samson, in the village of Trebizond, where the Greek population also is large, the jails are full. More than 500 Greeks have been arrested and are held in prison.

**Fiume Socialists Burn Ballots; Find They Won**

**Premature Fear of Defeat Causes Riot in Which 12 Persons Are Wounded**

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

MILAN, Italy, April 26.—The Socialists in Fiume grew panic-stricken when they thought the election was going against them. Mayor Zanella and the town councilors bolted unanimously, rallied a large body of Croats and Communists to their standard and retained control of the city.

Disorders broke out and twelve persons were wounded when the Croats and Socialists changed spots. A body of carabinieri restored quiet. Toll keepers at the elections today expressed the opinion that the Socialists actually had won the elections by a few hundred majority. Not knowing this, however, and becoming frantic with their fears of defeat, the Socialists burned the ballot boxes. A new election is now being planned.

**Allies Discuss Hughes Note**

**Supreme Council Not Likely to Take Up Mandates**

PARIS, April 26.—(By The Associated Press).—The Allied chancelleries are exchanging notes regarding the points raised in the recent note of Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, on the question of mandates, with the view of an eventually common reply.

It is considered improbable in French official circles that the question will come up at the Supreme Council meeting on Saturday in London. The belief is that it will be settled by correspondence, the London conference being devoted entirely to reparations.

**Swiss Issue 100 Million Loan**

BERNE, April 26.—The Swiss government is issuing an internal loan of 100,000,000 francs at 6 per cent to take the place of an American loan it was unsuccessful in negotiating. The money is to be used for the electrification of the railways.

**Wrangel's Men Work in Serbia**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Ten thousand men of the forces of General Wrangel, former anti-Soviet leader in South Russia, have been accepted by Serbia for work on the railway and in the forests, it was announced here today. Three thousand others have been accepted by the Japanese.

## Cabinet Meeting Is Devoted Entirely To Home Problems

Harding and His Advisers Discuss Farm and Rail Relief and Development of Alaskan Pulp Industry

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, April 26.—Domestic problems, such as relief for the farmers and the development of the wood pulp resources of Alaska, were taken up today by President Harding with his Cabinet, which remained in session considerably longer than the usual two hours. Another domestic proposition involving the establishment of a new department of government, probably a welfare department, was discussed at length. The railroad situation obtruded itself into the general discussion at frequent intervals, but to-day there were no developments of a striking nature to be considered.

Relief of the news print situation by devolving the wood pulp resources of Alaska was dwelt upon at length. It is a subject in which the President, a publisher himself, is keenly interested. Plans for a development of the extensive resources of Alaska in this commodity were laid before the members of the Cabinet, and it was understood that a detailed plan is being worked out by the Department of Commerce.

The policy of the Federal Reserve Board banks in contributing to the relief of the general situation, particularly as to the farmers, was outlined to the Cabinet by the President and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

The President and his advisers feel that the agricultural sections and, in some localities, the industrial sections are desperately in need of such assistance. It is believed that the liberal policy of long term credits and lack of pressure on paper due on the part of the banks will go far toward aiding the economic situation. It was brought out in the discussion that such a policy is not to encourage speculation in any way, but to promote better feeling in agricultural and industrial sections.

Several agencies of approach toward a solution of the railroad problem have been opened up, the President intimating to his advisers, The Chief Executive has not concluded his series of conferences with representatives of railroad labor, and until he does, will not place a definite program of relief measures before the Cabinet.

A controversy has arisen concerning the designation of the new department of Education recently created by Congress, it was revealed at the Cabinet meeting. There are some who would like to see established a Department of Education aside from the welfare service. There will be a Department of Health at all events and others believe that educational schools should be placed as a department of their own. The President is inclined to favor the foundation of a welfare department and the majority of the members of his Cabinet feel the same way. Whether a man or woman shall head the proposed bureau has not given the President any concern. The law, when enacted, did not contemplate any controversy in regard to the selection.

There exists no stipulation that a woman cannot serve as departmental head, but it is said here that the chances are very much against a woman being chosen.

The President discussed the disarmament problem briefly and its aspects, both foreign and domestic. Following the meeting it was announced at the White House that a move may be made in that direction by the Administration, but that such a move would be impossible just now.

VALUE OF SHEEP

The two thousand inhabitants of the Falkland Islands live in a barren, wind-swept land.

Yet they are prosperous and happy, for they own over six hundred thousand sheep.

With sheep, they can purchase the luxuries of the lands beyond the sea;

And with sheep, they can join with the patrons of CHILDS in their enjoyment of lamb chops.

Deliciously broiled lamb chops with home-dried potatoes, and, of course, a cup of CHILDS' famous coffee.

**Chil's**

**Merchants!**

MANY stores now use Coronas to type letters, bills, inventories—saving the expense of a stenographer.

Keep carbon copies—avoid disputes!

Rent a Corona for a few months. First rental payment applies on purchase.

Corona Typewriter Co. Inc., 129 W. 42nd St., New York. Also Two Brooklyn Stores: 531 Fulton St., 1280 Broadway.

Weights 6½ lbs. Folds and files in a neat carrying case.

\$50 with case

**CORONA**

The Personal Writing Machine

**Wragel's Men Work in Serbia**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Ten thousand men of the forces of General Wrangel, former anti-Soviet leader in South Russia, have been accepted by Serbia for work on the railway and in the forests, it was announced here today. Three thousand others have been accepted by the Japanese.

**Franklin Simon & Co.**

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

**Announce**

THE OPENING OF THE WOMEN'S

**Customized Suit Room**

AS AN APPROPRIATE SETTING FOR OUR CUSTOMISED SUITS

THE object is to present the Customized Suit in an environment as exclusive as that in which it will be worn, marking, respectively, a new epoch in tailoring and a new era in selling, creating a shop as unique as the suit, completing the tableau by introducing what dramatists call local color!

Ready-to-Wear, But Customized in Making

Customized, But Ready-to-Wear in Price

CUSTOMISED SUITS

95.00

WOMEN'S CUSTOMIZED SUIT ROOM—First Floor

**Fifty Dollars**

**Will Buy a Really Good Suit at Saks**

—a suit that is strictly correct in its styling, of all wool cloth, tailored by an organization thoroughly schooled in the clothes requirements of the Metropolitan man.

Pencil stripings, novelty chevrons, pin checks, and the smartest of heather mixtures.

We have just received from our workrooms a choice collection of fully skeletonized suits at fifty dollars—as light in weight as a woolen suit can possibly be. They are worthy of the most particular man's attention.

**Fifth Floor**

**Saks & Company**

BROADWAY At 34th STREET